

## THR

About three *thousand* years ago, navigation of the world  
for remote voyages was greater than at this day. *Bacon.*  
2. Proverbially, a great number.  
So fair, and *thousand*, *thousand* times more fair  
She seem'd, when she presented was to fight.  
For harbour at a *thousand* doors they knock'd,  
Not one of all the *thousand* but was lock'd. *Dryden.*

Search the herald's roll,  
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree,  
Drawn from the root of some old Tufcan tree,  
And thou, a *thousand* off, a fool of long degree. *Dryden.*  
Though he regulates himself by justice, he finds a *thousand*  
occasions for generosity and compassion. *Adelphi's Spect.*  
How many *thousands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the  
publick, whom God nor men never qualified for such judg-  
ment. *Watts.*

THOUSANDTH. *adj.* [from *thousand*.] The hundredth ten  
times told; the ordinal of a thousand.  
He that will divide a minute into a thousand parts, and  
break but a part of a *thousandth* part in the affairs of love, it  
may be said of him, that Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder,  
but I'll warrant him heart whole. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

Such is the poet's lot: what luckier fate  
Does on the works of grave historians wait:  
More time they spend, in greater toils engage,  
Their volumes swell beyond the *thousandth* page. *Dryden.*  
The French hugonots are many thousand witnesses to the  
contrary; and I wish they delivered the *thousandth* part of the  
good treatment they have received. *Swift's Miscel.*

THOWL. *n. f.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in  
their places when a rowing.

THRALL. *n. f.* [Heb., Saxon.]  
1. A slave; one who is in the power of another.  
No *thralls* like them that inward bondage have. *Sidney.*  
But sith the will the conquest challenge need,  
Let her accept me as her faithful *thrall*. *Spenser.*  
Look gracious on thy prostrate *thrall*. *Shakespeare.*

The two delinquents  
That were the slaves of drink, and *thralls* of sleep. *Shak.*  
I know I'm one of nature's little kings;  
Yet to the least and vilest things am *thrall*. *Davies.*  
That we may to suffice his vengeful ire,  
Or do him mightier service, as his *thralls*  
By right of war, whatever his business be. *Milton.*

And laid about him, till his nose  
From *thrall* of ring and cord broke loose. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement.  
To THRALL. *v. a.* *Spenser.* [from the noun.] To enslave;  
to bring into the power of another.

Let me be a slave to achieve the maid,  
Whose sudden fight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye. *Shak.*  
Statemen purge vice with vice, and may corrode  
The bad with bad, a spider with a toad.  
For so ill *thralls* not them, but they came ill.  
And make her do much good against her will. *Donne.*  
The author of nature is not *thrall'd* to the laws of na-  
ture. *Drummond.*

THRALLDOM. *n. f.* [from *thrall*.] Slavery; servitude.  
How far am I inferior to thee in the state of the mind?  
and yet know I that all the heavens cannot bring me to such  
*thralldom*. *Sidney, b. i.*

He swore with fobs,  
That he would labour my delivery.  
—Why, so he doth, when he delivers you  
From this earth's *thralldom* to the joys of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*  
This country, in a great part desolate, groaneth under the  
Turkish *thralldom*. *Sandys.*

He shall rule, and she in *thralldom* live.  
They tell us we are all born slaves; life and *thralldom* we  
entered into together, and can never be quit of the one till  
we part with the other. *Locke.*

THRAPPLE. *n. f.* The windpipe of any animal. They fill  
retain it in the Scottish dialect.

1. To THRASH. *v. a.* [Saxon; *derfchen*, Dutch.]  
To beat corn to free it from the chaff. [This is written va-  
riously *thrash* or *thrash*, but *thrash* is agreeable to etymology.  
First *thrash* of the corn, then after burn the straw. *Shakespeare.*  
Gideon *thrashed* wheat to hide it. *Judg. viii. 11.*  
Here be oxen for burnt sacrifice, and *thrashing* instruments  
for wood. *2 Sam. xxiv. 22.*

In the sun your golden grain display,  
And *thrash* it out, and winnow it by day. *Dryden.*  
This is to preserve the ends of the bones from an inca-  
pacity, which they being hard bodies would contract from  
a swift motion; such as that of running or *thrashing*. *Roy.*  
Out of your clover well dried in the sun, after the first  
*thrashing*, get what seed you can. *Mortimer.*

2. To beat; to drub.  
Thou'st valiant as I! thou art here but to *thrash* Tro-  
jans, and thou art bought and sold among those of any wit  
like a Barbarian slave. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*

## THR

To THRASH. *v. n.* To labour; to drudge.  
I rather wou'd be Mevius, *thrash* for rhimes  
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times,  
Than that Philippick fatally divine,  
Which is inscrib'd the second, should be mine. *Dryden.*

THRA'SHER. *n. f.* [from *thrash*.] One who thrashes corn.  
Our soldiers, like a lazy *thrasher* with a flail,  
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends. *Shakespeare.*  
Not hardly the plowman's pains, the reaper's and *thrasher's*  
toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread  
we eat: the labour of those employed about the utensils must  
all be charged.

THRA'SHING-FLOOR. *n. f.* An area on which corn is beaten.  
In vain the hinds the *thrashing-floor* prepare,  
And exercise their flails in empty air. *Dryden.*  
Delve of convenient depth your *thrashing-floor*  
With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er. *Dryden.*

THRASO'NICAL. *adj.* [from *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy.]  
Boastful; bragging.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his general  
behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thrasonical*. *Shakespeare.*  
There never was any thing so fudden but the fight of two  
rams, and Caesar's *thrasonical* brag of, I came, saw, and  
overcame. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

THRAVE. *n. f.* [Sap, Saxon.]  
1. A herd; a drove. Out of use.  
2. The number of two dozen.

THREAD. *n. f.* [Saxon; *draed*, Dutch.]  
1. A small line; a small twist.

Let not Bardolph's vital *thread* be cut  
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach. *Shakespeare.*  
Though the slender *thread* of dyed silk looked on single  
seem devoid of redness, yet when numbers of these *threads*  
are brought together, their colour becomes notorious. *Baile.*  
He who fat at a table but with a sword hanging over his  
head by one single *thread* or hair, surely had enough to check  
his appetite. *South's Sermons.*  
The art of pleasing is the skill of cutting to a *thread*, be-  
twixt flattery and ill-manners. *LeStrange.*

2. Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenor.  
The cagerness and trembling of the fancy doth not always  
regularly follow the same even *thread* of discourse, but strikes  
upon some other thing that hath relation to it. *Bacon.*  
The gout being a disease of the nervous parts, makes it  
so hard to cure; difficulties are so as they are more remote from  
the *thread* of the motion of the fluids. *Arbutnot.*

THRE'ADWARE. *adj.* [from *thread* and *bare*.]  
1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads.  
*Threadbare* coat, and cobbled shoes he wore. *Fa. Qu.*  
The clothier means to dress the commonwealth, and let a  
new nap upon it: so he had need; for 'tis *threadbare*. *Shak.*  
Will any freedom here from you be borne,  
Whole cloaths are *threadbare*, and whole cloaks are torn? *Dryden's Tycnall.*

He walk'd the streets, and wore a *threadbare* cloak; *Swift.*  
He din'd and sup'd at charge of other folk.  
2. Worn out; rife.

A hungry lean-fac'd villain,  
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,  
A *threadbare* juggler, and a fortune-teller. *Shakespeare.*  
Many writers of moral discourses run into stale topics and  
*threadbare* quotations, not handling their subject fully and  
closely. *Swift.*  
If he understood trade, he would not have mentioned this  
*threadbare* and exploded project. *Child on Trade.*

To THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To pass through with a thread.

The largest crooked needle, with a ligature of the size of  
that I have *threaded* it with in taking up the spermatic ves-  
sels. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To pass through; to pierce through.  
Thus out of reason *threading* dark-ey'd night. *Shakespeare.*  
Being prest to th' war,

Ev'n when the nave of the state was touch'd,  
They would not *thread* the gates. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

THRE'ADEN. *adj.* [from *thread*.] Made of thread.  
Behold the *threaden* sails,  
Borne with th' invisible and creeping wind,  
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea. *Shak.*

To THREAP. *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much  
or contend.

THREAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of  
ill.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*. *Shakespeare.*  
The emperor perceiving that his *threats* were little regard-  
ed, regarded little to threaten any more. *Hayward.*

Do not believe  
Those rigid *threats* of death: ye shall not die.  
To THREAT. *v. a.* [Saxon; *threat*.] *Threat* is seldom  
used but in poetry. *1. To*

## THR

1. To menace; to denounce evil.  
Death to be wish'd  
Though *threaten'd*, which no worse than this can bring. *Milton.*  
2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by denouncing  
evil.

What *threat* you me with telling of the king?  
Tell him and spare not. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*  
That it spread no further, straitly *threaten* them that they  
speak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts iv. 18.*  
The void profound

Wide gaping, and with utter loss of being  
*Threaten'd* him. *Milton.*  
Eneas their assault undaunted did abide,  
And thus to Lausus, loud with friendly *threatning* cry'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

This day black omens threat the brightest fair,  
That e'er deferr'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope.*

3. To menace by action. Void of fear,  
He *threaten'd* with his long pretended spear. *Dryden.*

The noise increases as the billows roar,  
When rowing from afar they *threat* the shore. *Dryden.*

THREATENER. *n. f.* [from *threaten*.] Menacer; one that  
threatens.

Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;  
Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow  
Of bragging horror. *Shakespeare. King John.*

The fruit, it gives you life *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
To knowledge by the *threat* ner? *With menace; in*  
THREATENINGLY. *adv.* [from *threaten*.]

A threatening manner.  
The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,  
Before I speak, too *threatningly* replies. *Shakespeare.*

THREATFUL. *adj.* [from *threat* and *full*.] Full of threats; mina-  
cious.

Like as a warlike brigandine applide  
To fight, lays forth her *threatful* pikes afore,  
The engines which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*

THREE. *adj.* [Saxon; *dry*, Dutch; *tri*, Welsh and  
Erfc, *trei*, Lat.] Two and one.

Prove this a prosperous day, the *three*-pock'd world  
With *three*-ag'd Nestor. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Love built the *three*-fork'd thunder from above. *Addison.*

These *three* and *three* with other bands we ty'd. *Pope.*  
Down to these worlds I trod the dismal way,  
And dragg'd the *three*-mouth'd dog to upper day. *Pope.*

A strat peddle, such as gloves use, with a *three*-edged  
point, useful in sewing up dead bodies. *Sharp.*

2. Proverbially a small number.  
Away, thou *three*-inch'd fool; I am no beast. *Shakespeare.*  
A bafe, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three*-finch'd, filthy,  
worsted Rocking knave. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

THRE'FOLD. *adj.* [Saxon; *three*, Saxon.] Thrice repeated;  
consisting of three.

A *threefold* cord is not easily broken. *Ecclesi. iv. 12.*  
By a *threefold* justice the world hath been governed from  
the beginning: by a justice natural, by which the parents and  
elders of families governed their children, in which the obe-  
dience was called natural piety: again, by a justice divine,  
drawn from the laws of God; and the obedience was called  
conscience: and lastly, by a justice civil, begotten by both the  
former; and the obedience to this we call duty. *Raleigh.*

A *threefold* offering to his altar bring,  
A bull, a ram, a goat. *Pope's Odyssey.*

THRE'PENNY. *n. f.* [from *three* and *pence*.] A small silver coin va-  
lued at three pence.

Old as I am to queen it. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
Laying a caulkick, I made an oar the compass of a *three*-  
pence, and gave vent to the matter. *Wife's Surgery.*

THRE'PENNY. *adj.* [from *three* and *penny*.] Vulgar; mean.

THRE'PILE. *n. f.* [from *three* and *pile*.] An old name for good  
velvet.

I, in my time, wore *threepiles*, but am out of service. *Shak.*

THRE'PLED. *adj.* Set with a thick pile; in another place  
it seems to mean piled one on another.

Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a *threepile* piece: I had as  
lieve be English ketches, as be pill'd as thou art. *Shakespeare.*

THRESCORE. *adj.* [from *three* and *score*.] Thrice twenty; sixty.

Threescore and ten I can remember well. *Shakespeare.*  
Their lives before the flood were abbreviated after, and  
contracted unto hundreds and *threescore*. *Brown.*

By chase our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food;  
Toil string the nerves, and purify'd the blood:  
But we their sons, a pamper'd race of men,  
Are dwindl'd down to *threescore* years and ten. *Dryden.*

## THR

THRENO'DY. *n. f.* [Saxon; *threnod*.] A song of lamentation.

THRE'SHER. *n. f.* properly *thrasher*.  
Here too the *thrasher* brandishing his flail, *Doddley.*  
Bespeaks a matter.

THRE'SHING. See To THRASH.

The careful ploughman doubting stands,  
Left on the *thrashing* floor his sheaves prove chaff. *Milton.*  
Gideon was taken from *thrashing*, as well as Cincinnatus  
from the plough, to command armies. *Locke on Education.*

THRE'SHOLD. *n. f.* [Saxon; *threschold*, Saxon.] The ground or step  
under the door; entrance; gate; door.

Fair marching forth in honourable wife,  
Him at the *threshold* met the well did enterprize. *Spenser.*  
Many men, that flumble at the *threshold*,  
Are well foretold that danger lurks within. *Shakespeare.*

Not better  
Than fill at hell's dark *threshold* t' have fat watch,  
Unnam'd, undreaded, and thy self half starv'd? *Milton.*

Before the stary *threshold* of Jove's court  
My mansion is, where those immortal shapes  
Of bright aerial spirits live inspir'd. *Milton.*

In regions mild, of calm and serene air.  
There fought the queen's apartment, flood before  
The peaceful *threshold*, and besieged the door. *Dryden.*

THREW, preterite of throw.  
A broken rock the force of Pyrrhus threw:  
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,  
Burst the strong nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

THRICE. *adv.* [from *three*.]  
1. Three times.

Thrice he assay'd it from his foot to draw,  
And thrice in vain to draw did assay,  
It booteth nought to think, to rob him of his prey. *Spenser.*

Thrice within this hour  
I saw him down, thrice up again and fighting. *Shakespeare.*

2. A word of amplification.  
Thrice noble lord, let me entreat of you  
To pardon me. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*

Thrice, and four times happy those  
That under Ilian walls before their parents dy'd. *Dryden.*

To THRID. *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *thread*; in French  
*enfiler*.] To slide through a narrow passage.

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair,  
Some hang upon the pendants of her ear. *Pope.*

THRIFT. *n. f.* [from *thrive*.]  
1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering.

He came out with all his clowns, horst upon such cart  
jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself if that  
were *thrift*, I wish none of my friends or subjects ever to  
thrive. *Sidney, b. ii.*

You some permit  
To second ill with ill, each worse than other,  
And make them dreaded to the doer's *thrift*. *Shakespeare.*

Had I but the means  
To hold a rival place with one of them,  
I have a mind prefaces me such *thrift*,  
That I should be fortunate. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

Should the poor be flatter'd?  
No; let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,  
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,  
Where *thrift* may follow fawning. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

2. Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry.  
The rest unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to  
*thrift*, prove very good husbands. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Out of the present sparing and untimely *thrift*, there grow  
many future inconveniences and continual charge in repairing  
and re-edifying such imperfect flight-built vessels. *Raleigh.*

Thus heaven, though all-sufficient, shows a *thrift*  
In his economy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden.*

3. A plant.

The *thrift* is a plant with a flower gathered into an almost  
spherical head, furnished with a common scaly empalement:  
this head is composed of several clove-gillflower flowers,  
consisting of several leaves in a proper empalement, shaped  
like a funnel; in like manner the pointal rises out of the  
same empalement, and afterwards turns to an oblong seed,  
wrapt up in the empalement, as in an hulk. *Miller.*

THRIFTILY. *adv.* [from *thrift*.] Frugally; parsimoniously.  
Ciomartie after fourscore went to his country-house to live  
*thriftily*, and save up money to spend at London. *Swift.*

THRIFTINESS. *n. f.* [from *thrift*.] Frugality; husbandry.  
If any other place you have,  
Which adds small pains but *thriftiness* to save. *Hubbard.*

Some are censured for keeping their own, whom tender-  
ness how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly; whereas  
such need no great *thriftiness* in preserving their own, who  
assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton.*

THRIFLESS. *adj.* [from *thrift*.] Profuse; extravagant.  
They in idle pomp and wanton play  
Consumed had their goods and *thriftless* hours,  
And thrown themselves into these heavy flowers. *Spenser.*

26 L